SUBSID

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

TREASURY

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1922-FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# **84 DEAD REMOVED** IN MINE DISASTER AS TOLL MOUNTS

Injured List Increased to Sixty in Birmingham, Ala., Explosion.

475 MEN WERE TRAPPED WHEN CABLE FIRES DUST

Many Acts of Heroism Mark Rescue Work-Pathetic Scenes at Shaft.

By the Associated Press.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 23 -Eighty-four lives were lost and sixty persons were injured as a result of an accident and explosion yesterday in Dolomite No. 3, coal mine of the Woodward Iron Company, according to a statement issued at noon today by Frank H. Crookard, presi dent of the company.

Of the injured thirty-five were removed to their homes and twenty-five were in hospitals. Work of identification at that hour had not been completed, but it was believed there were thirty-eight white dead and twenty nine white injured.

#### Explosion Felt for Miles.

At least fifty men who are listed in the casuals were either killed or injured when a train of trip cars running wild from the tipple crashed into the mine yard in the main entry. This accident caused the snapping of an electric cable, which in turn set off the dust, which resulted in the explosion. The concussion rocked the earth for miles around, and occurred so nearly simultaneous with the accident which produced it that the victims were not aware what was hap-

At dawn the weary watchers about the pit appeared to renew hope that the missing might be found, despite announcement that "all the live persons" had been removed. White and black huddled in the biting cold about the pit. Many children refused to be comforted. They stood through the long night watching every crew that emerged. Joy occasionally rewarded women and children by workers turning up from out of the night, following their escape from two other exits. The other exits were miles from the main entry, and this caused families to be separated from those rescued for several hours in some instances.

Despite the fact that he already was feeling the effects of the dreaded black damp. Dr. Edward Wright. physician for the American Steel and Wire Company, a member of the first volunteer rescue crew to enter the ill-fated No. 3 shaft, battled desperately throughout the hours of the night, and did not cease ministering to the dying until he himself had fallen unconscious by their side.

Dr. Wright arrived on the scene shortly after the blast, prepared to assist in the rescue work. Entering the mine without an oxygen mask, with members of the T. C. I. mine rescue team, Dr. Wright did not leave

### Party of Sixty Rescued.

Along with George Brown, D. W. Ewing and Matthew Morton, Dr. Wright explored all the wings of the mine where the injured were to be found. Brown, one of his teammates, was the first to reach the side of the fallen physician. He shared oxygen from his tank until Dr. Wright was hoisted hundreds of feet to the surface and rushed to the emergency hospital. Battling against afterdamp for three and one-half hours, sixty miners pocketed in the forty-second west entry of the mine were rescued after they had been given up for lost. The sixty men working in the entry leading directly from the yard were completely shut off from escape following the blast. Fearing to penetrate the shaft, all of the imprisoned waited patiently for develop-

As minutes ran into hours the after damp began to affect the trapped men. A brattice, or protecting wall of coal dust, was then piled up to shut off the bad air. The gas soon penetrated the temporary bulkhead, but when members of the result team arrived they found all the ne team arrived they found all the men still conscious and the group was conveyed to the surface in a state of nervous exhaustion

### Pathetle Scenes.

Throughout the night joyous reunion occasionally relieved the sor-

Stories of heroism, common in coal mine disasters, began to trickle to the outside world early this morning as begrimed rescuers came to the sur-face after long hours of work in the

### Many Injured May Die.

It probably will be late today hefore a complete official check of the dead and injured will be available, according to company officials, who remained at the mine all night in an t to relieve the minds of anxious

Many of the more seriously injured ay succumb, it was said at the hos-tal in Bessemer, where they were tken after they were brought from

may succeeded. It was said at the nospital in Bessemer, where they were
taken after they were brought from
the mine last night.

It was after midnight before the
state militia at the scene of the
disaster was able to clear the district
about the mine entrance of the hundreds of curious who came to watch
the rescue work.

Fourteen men were working within
the mine about one mile from the entrance when the explosion took
place. All felt the force of the blast,
entered a pocket in the walls of the
mine and were rescued uninjured at
7:30 o'clock last night.

#### 300 NAVY YARD MEN TO BE DROPPED TODAY

The Washington navy yard mechanical force will be reduced with the close of business this afternoon

All of the discharges which take All of the discharges which take place today are from the mechanical forces, but those to take place on November 30 will include a number in the clerical branches. The employes were discharged outright, no jurieigh being given them.

## NATIONS STILL PUZZLED BY U.S. ROLE AT LAUSANNE

Declaration by Ambassador Child of Policy to Hear All But Take No Responsibility Nor Vote Fails to Satisfy.

LAUSANNE, November 23.—The leclaration of the American position n the Lausanne conference made by Richard Washburn Child, ambassador to Italy, at the first active session has not satisfied the other delegates. There is a growing desire to know just how the United States stands and what position developments

might cause the American delegation to assume. There is a feeling that the United States at last is about to depart from the observing policy and n some way take an active part in the proceedings.

Observing Over Wide Scope

In his declaration Ambassador Child explained that the American

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News.

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LAYS-A. R. DECKER.

present, to be heard in plenary and other sessions, including those of other sessions, including those of commissions and committees, and to be heard in equality with the other members without the right of voting, issuming obligations, taking office or becoming signatories of agreements or reports. So far, the Americans have not departed from the observing policy, and, except for Mr. Child's brief declaration, have merely listen-ed. They have made and received calls, but these have been purely

> In conversations with members In conversations with members of the various delegations one gains the impression that the United States is a welcome co-member with important interests at stake. The Greeks say that they are extremely glad the United States is represented, partly because it is hoped that they will help to secure protection for minorities and will continues relief measures and partly because they may (Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)

> > minister, suffered

a stroke of apo-

plexy today and is

The stroke was

described by the

plexy and his con-

dition, it was stated, left no

dying.

President Assures Senator

**Ball Appointments Will Be** 

Announced.

View of Work Increase

Impressed.

persons to comprise the new Dis-

Positive assurance to this effect

was given by the executive today

when Senator Ball of Delaware, father

bers, and Edward F. Colladay re-

trict Rent Commission

House.

#### Baron Sonnino, IURKS IHREAIEN Ex-Premier of Italy, Is Dying ROME, November 23 .- Baron Sidney IF ALLIES DICTATE Sonnino, former premier and foreign

Decide to Unite With Soviet to Show "United Front" at Lausanne.

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1922. LAUSANNE, November 23.—The Turks have announced their intention of breaking their silence. "There is a united front against us and we must oppose it with a united front." they say. Having heard that terms are to be dictated to them, they have decided to cast their lot with the Russians, who will arrive in Lausanne on Sunday.

#### Soviet Delegates Depart.

By the Associated Press. MOSCOW, November 23 .- M. Ra kowsky and M. Mdivany, delegates respectively to the Lausanne conference from the Ukraine and Georgia, departed for the Swiss city today They were accompanied by a corps o stenographers. Foreign Minister Tchitcherin is expected to leave for Lausanne next week.

THRACE STILL ISSUE.

Enthusiasm of Turks For Plebiscite Dampened.

By the Associated Press.

LAUSANNE, November 23 .- The question of Thrace was again before Urgency of Naming Commission in the commission on military and territorial matters at the Lausanne conintil he was carried out on a ference today. Ismet Pasha was expected to make a long speech on Turkey's claim for a plebiscite in

vestern Thrace. The enthusiasm of the Turkish dele gates for a plebiscite has evidently been considerably dampened by the discovery that England, Italy and France are solidly united against the claims of the Turks to western Thrace. The nationalists are also considerable the claims of a solid property of a solid pro considering the significance of a meeting of the Balkan delegates last night at which it is understood there was a discussion of the policy to be adopted by the Balkan states on the question of western Thrace.

when Senator Ball of Delaware, father of the Ball rent act, which provided for the extension of the life of the commission and increased it in its membership from three to five membersh

Supported by Three Powers. It was apparent today that Greece. Rumania and Jugoslavia, in view of the opposition to a plebiscite expressed yesterday by the entente spokesman, have the hearty support of the three great powers in their efforts to prevent Turkey from extending her western boundary beyond the Maritza river.

The meeting of the Balkan repre-

The meeting of the Balkan representatives, which was called by for-mer Premier Venizelos of Greece, was regarded in conference circles as of considerable importance because it was the first time in many years that Greece, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia and Ru-mania had come together to present a united front on a clearly defined is-

### SYNOD PRESIDENT DIES.

NEW YORK, November 23.-Rev. David G. Wills, president of the Pres-byterian Synod of America and pastor of the physical impossibility for the

### House Committee Asks Evidence in Daugherty Case

The House judiciary committee adopted a resolution today, calling on Representative Keller, republican, Minnesota, to present by December 1 a statement of facts showing the alleged act or acts for which he has asked for the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty.

Daugherty.

Mr. Keller further was requested to name, as far as possible, "the persons involved in each transaction, the time and place thereof and the witnesses by which such facts can be established."

The resolution was passed by unanimous vote on a roll call, the following members being present: Volstead, Graham, Dyer, Boies, Christopherson, Goodykoontz, Hersey, Chandler, Foster, Michener, Hickey, Summers, Montague, Vise, Tillman and Dominick.

# PRESIDENT NAMES PIERCE BUTLER TO SUPREME BENCH

Appointee to Succeed Day Is **Democrat and Native of** Minnesota.

HAS WIDE REPUTATION FOR LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Served as State's Attorney and Counsel for Western Railroad.

Pierce Butler of St. Paul, Minn. was nominated today by President Harding as associate justice of the Supreme Court, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Associate Justice Day Mr. Butler has been a democrat in

politics and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and has a na tion-wide reputation as a lawyer o character and of notable ability. He was born in Minnesota in 1866 and after an education in the public

schools at Carleton. Minn., he was ad mitted to the bar in 1888. Three year mitted to the bar in 1888. Three years later' he became assistant state's attorney of Ramsay county and two years afterward was elected state's attorney. After a term of four years in that office he retired to enter general practice and a few years later became general attorney of the Chicago. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad.

Counsel in Packer Case.

Mr. Butler is at the present time a member of the firm of Powell Butler & Mitchell of St. Paul. He Butler & Mitchell of St. Paul. He was retained by an important group of railroads to look after their interests in connection with the federal legislation providing for the valuation of railroads. In this capacity he has become a leading authority on railroad questions. About two years ago he was retained by the government of Canada as its counsel in the proceedings to determine the price which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad Company should be paid for its properties when taken over by the government.

In 1910 Mr. Butler was appointed special counsel for the government by the then Attorney General, George W. Wickersham, in the prosecution of the Chicago meat packers, under indictment for violation of the Sherman act. This was the famous case before Justice Wilkerson. The trial was head seventy-five years of age. He was prime minister twice before the prime minister twice before the BARON SONNINO. war, but it was through his service as foreign minister throughout the war and during the peace conference in Paris that he won his greatest prominence in international affairs.

dictment for violation of the Sherman act. This was the famous case before Justice Wilkerson. The trial was before a jury, which acquitted the defendants, but the Attorney Géneral paid high tribute to Mr. Butler's management of the case.

In recognition of his authority in cases involving the valuation of great public-utilities, Mr. Butler has quite recently been retained by the city of Toronto to handle its case in fixing the valuation at which its traction system is to be bought by the city.

Mr. Butler is the regret of the University of Minnesota, having been applointed by Gov. Johnson, a long-time intimate friend. Of Mr. Butler's eight children, seven are living and three served in the world war.

In that the administration shipping bill would create an adequate merchant marine, increasing America's foreign trade, retain in the country \$300,000,000 annually in freight mooney, give work to thousands of men and guarantee the nation against the necessity for again being faced with the task of building a war-time merchant fleet.

Long Years of Injustice.

"It is because American shipping in the foreign trade, alone of all our industries, has not been aid in the past, that it has gone down," Mr. Greene asserted. "In this bill we are seeking to remedy long years of discrimination and

## DEATH OF 6 SEEN NO HINT AS TO CHOICES **AS POISON MURDER**

President Harding within the next Authorities Doubt Family ten days will make known the five Wiped Out Entirely by Accident.

LANCASTER, Ohio, November 23 .-While partial solution of the mystery surrounding the snuffing out of the publican national committeeman from lives of the entire family of Irvin the District, called at the White Henderson-father, mother and four small children-was expected to come It is understood that while the through examination of the vital or-President gave this assurance that gans of the two adults at Columbus he would no longer delay making today, officials here were basing their the appointments, he gave no inti-mation to his callers of his choice of personnel for the commission. The

personnel for the commission. The fact was not determined whether or not he has made up his mind yet as to whom he will nominate.

### Told of Urgent Need.

It was explained that Senator Ball and Mr. Colladay had their audience At this morning's session of the with the executive for the sole puralso insisted that Kargatch, across the Maritza from Adrianople, must be regarded as indivisible from Adria-crease in the work of the commiscrease in the work of the commisto keep anywhere near abreast with an autopsy. the business before them. The unavoidable delays in consideration and gators today apparently was the disposition of pending cases because of the physical impossibility for the deaths rested within the family. Henderson, according to Dr. M.

To properly present statistics and facts concerning the present status of the business of the commission, especially the inconvenience and embarrassments being caused by the swamped state of the commission, Senator Ball had William R. Richards, accessor of the District, and a memassessor of the District, and a mem-ber ex-officio of the commission, at-tend the conference at the White

### Impressed by Appeal.

It was stated that the President appeared greatly impressed with the necessity for hurrying matters and that he left no doubt in the minds of his callers when he assured them that be would give the matter his immediate attention and that he would have the nominations before the Senate almost immediately after Congress convenes for its regular session; commencing December 4.

When Senator Ball and Mr. Colladite the passage of the Ball extension act, more than six months ago, they presented to him a list of names of persons to be considered in making his selection of a personnel. Whether or not the President will be guided in full or in part by those indication up to this time.

Attention still was being given the statement of Henderson to Dr. Mondhank that he believed enemies were giving him poison and Henderson's intimation in an unmailed letter directed to the state department of the said. "What happened at Alexandria," he said. "What happened at Alexandria, and the said. "What happened at Alexandria," he said. "What happened at Alexandria, and the said. "What happened at Alexandria, and the said. "What happened at Alexandria, and the said. "What

By the Associated Press.

ministered.

Theories that the deaths were accidental were cast aside while police and county officials searched for the possible perpetrator and a plausible

Opinion that the six persons whose At this morning's session of the with the executive for the sole purcommission on military and territorial pose of impressing upon him the urmatters Ismet Pasha maintained the pose of impressing upon him the urmatters Ismet Pasha maintained the gent necessities for appointing the which he put forward yesterday. He full commission without longer defull commission without longer detailed that Kargatch across Tuesday, was expressed by Dr. R. W. Mondhank, a local physician, who atsion, making it practically impossible for the present three members their deaths and yesterday performed Foremost in the minds of investi-

of a church in Astoria, died in a Long its present size, were described to sibility that she may have been mentally unbalanced by protected in the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson, according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family. Mrs. Henderson the family. Mrs. Henderson the family. Mrs. Henderson the family and the family according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to Complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to Complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisson to Complete its task at the family according to Dr. Mondisso sibility that she may have been men-tally unbalanced by protracted ill-ness. She frequently had conducted herself strangely in his presence, Dr. Mondhank said, especially during ill-ness of several members of the family which preceded their deaths and which, it was thought, might have been caused by faking poison if the

It was stated that the President ap- statement of Henderson to Dr. Mond-



#### Representative Greene Tells House Plan Will Relieve Years of Injustice.

Representative Greene of Massachuetts, chairman of the House merchant marine committee, told the House today that the administration shipping bil

remedy long years of discrimination and The word "subsidy." Mr. Greene said.

had become a "bugaboo" to some and he asked the House to disassociate it from their minds in considering the

watersheds set up by the federal government in co-operation with certain states if not a form of subcertain states if not a form of sub-sidy to landowners, stockraisers and agriculturists?" he asked. "What are the land grants and franchises given to rallroads? Subsidy. What are the advances made for highway? Subsidy. What are the farm mort-gage banks for if not to provide those concerned at least an indirect subsidy. These are beneficient appli-cations of a principle with which the public is thoroughly familiar. Why deny its potential beneficience in an-other quarter because it happens to other quarter because it happens to forward under a different designation?"

Initiative Must Still Be Shown. Mr. Greene said the bill provided merchant marine fund of \$4.000. 000 annually, to which would be added 10 per cent of the annual customs duties, amounting to about \$30,000.-000. Excess earnings of ships receiving compensation also would go into the fund.

Compensation to ships would be authorized for periods not exceeding ten years. Even with this aid, Mr. Greene said, American ship owner

Greene said, American ship owners would have to show initiative and enterprise, because the compensation would not equalize the difference in labor cost between American and foreign ships.

"It is precisely estimated," he continued, "that on the basis of actual shipping available the bill will not call for a greater amount of subsidy or compensation than \$12,000.000 to \$15,000.000 for the first year, and that an eventual expenditure of about \$30,000.000 will create and maintain a total American shipping in foreign trade of 7,500,000 tons gross register and capable of carrying from 50 to 60 per cent, or the greater portion, of 60 per cent, or the greater portion, of the import and export trade of the United States."

### Ban on Profiteering.

Mr. Greene called attention to the feature whereby if, in any one year, net profits of any ship exceeded 10 per cent, the balance would be repaid until the full amount of the compensation was returned to the Treasury. This, he said, would prevent Calling attention to a recent oc-

# The Myth of French Militarism

By Georges Clemenceau.

[Coppright, 1922, United States, Great Britain, Canada and South America, by North American Newspaper Alliance and New York World (Press Publishing Company). All rights reserved. Unlicensed reproduction in full or in part expressly prohibited.]

Editor's Note: In the following article, the first of a series written exclusively for The Star and the sixty-eight other members of the North American Newspaper Alliance, Georges Clemenceau breaks a silence which dates back to the signing of the treaty of Versailles. Not since then has the "Tiger of France" expressed himself upon international affairs in either speech or writing, not even in the pages of his own Although M. Clemenceau represents neither of the two chief parties

of France, he remains as solidly a national figure as when he was winning the war. His words are being read eagerly today in France, England, Holland, Switzerland. Argentina, Japan and many other countries where these articles are being released simultaneously for publication. RANCE emerged from the war of 1870 grievously wounded and

adrift. She had until then blindly obeyed the personal and chimerical politics of Napoleon III. She had followed the monarch to the Crimea and to Mexico. This long succession of errors came

to the Crimea and to Mexico. This long succession of errors came to a head at Seden.

The empire was thrown to the ground not only for having choked all freedom of opinion, for having refused the nation the right to express its will, but also and above all because of the policy of adventure which had, in twenty years, cost us four wars and which had ended in catastrophe. The republicans had two objectives: to save France and to merely criticism of the enemy and because of his age he could not visualize the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the problems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the problems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems of the problems of the future. "Yet M. Clemenceau is mild comproblems o catastrophe. The republicans had two objectives: to save France and to is merely criticism of the policy the French government, which sho give her a peace enabling her to live and survive and to work.

### HONORED TREATY SIGNED UNDER PRESSURE.

We were obliged to put our signature beneath the treaty of Frank-fort. We honored that signature. The pact tore two provinces from rehabilitation still to be worked out. us, part of our very flesh. Without doubt not a single French heart Our desertion is being felt by us now and I believe that the time has com ever consented to consider as legitimate such a mutilation or ever when the American people realize the continued to beat but in sympathy for Alsace and Lorraine. But we neither desired nor prepared a war of revenge, which, however, satisfying ness. Our foreign markets have been

and glorious it might have developed, would have appeared to the world as a crime against humanity. For fifty years we suffered cruelly the loss of two provinces whose hearts had remained so true to us. We never depended on anything else, for reparations for the crime committed, than upon the reign of international justice. Thus only could be re-established what Bismarck had shattered.

REPUBLIC THE ISSUE OF MISFORTUNE.

We scrupulously executed the treaty of Frankfort. We sought to dodge none of its obligations. If, after fifty years of German occupation, we found Alsace and Lorraine still so French; if Germany during fifty years of attempted conquest of Alsace and Lorraine hearts only met with check upon check, that fact was due to German stupidity and brutality of method and to the unswerving and disinterested devotion. brutality of method and to the unswerving and disinterested devotion ticipate. of Alsace and Lorraine to France.

of Alsace and Lorraine to France.

The republic was the issue of our misfortunes. It was born of our desire for peace. One of our first tasks, after the war of 1870, was the elaboration of the Constitution of 1875, which had as its main purpose the freeing of the French people that it might thereafter work out its own destiny. The nation itself, speaking through its representatives, should henceforth decide on war or peace. No war is today possible unless it is willed by the majority of the nation. France desired peace, and during peace, work.

FRUITFUL PERIOD IN FRENCH HISTORY.

No period in our history proved more fertile than that separating the wars of 1870 and 1914. On the very morrow of our disasters, our commerce and industry began to revive. In the intellectual field, in the domain of science, of art and letters no epoch in our national history was ever so fruitful. France depended body and soul upon the worker.

Polley of France.

"When has the policy of France been different from what it is today. Since the armistice was entered into."

When has the policy of France been different from what it is today. Since the armistice was entered into. The said the policy of France toward Germany, which he severely criticized. In the first place, he said, France demands of Germany reparations in an amount absolutely impossible. He said that it almost appeared that France would prefer to have Germany to fit the policy of France toward Germany and the policy of France toward Germany. Which he severely criticized. In the first place, he said, France demands of Germany reparations in an amount absolutely impossible. He said that it almost appeared that France would prefer to have Germany to the policy of France toward Germany. Which he severely criticized. In the first place, he said, France demands of Germany reparations in an amount absolutely impossible. He said that it is an admitted fact that Germany has paid all the reparations possible under existing conditions, that even by nilitary occupations, that even by

was ever so fruitful. France depended body and soul upon the worker. of the menace of hunger. France resolutely abstained from all projects of revenge. She required some outlet for those characteristics of a great nation, moral and material, that had sustained her through a history of sanguinary ordeal. material, that had sustained her through a history of sanguinary ordeal.

She found it across the seas. The work of colonization undertaken by France in Africa and in Asia had the effect of deflecting the nation's Senator Spencer of Missouri pointmind from the gaping wound in its side and of opening up a new ed out that the War Department field of economic endeavor and activity. While France thus labored peacefully on, Germany, under the fist

which preceded their deaths and which, it was thought, might have been caused by taking poison either in quantities too large or too small to have fatal effect.

Attention still was being given the statement of Henderson's hank that he believed enemies were giving him poison and Henderson's intimation in an unmailed letter directed to the state department of health that some one might have entered his home and placed poison have fared his home and placed poison have entered his home and placed poison have entered his home and placed poison in the family's provisions, but these theories had been discounted some theories had been discounted to a recent occurrence at Alexandria, Egypt, where head then that sum on a poison either in quantities too large or too small to have a Alexandria, Egypt, where he said American ship owners had been told the carrying of long-fiber currence at Alexandria, Egypt, where he said American ship owners had been told the carrying of long-fiber currence at Alexandria, Egypt, where he said American ship owners had been told the carrying of long-fiber currence at Alexandria, Egypt, where he said American ship owners had been told the carrying of long-fiber currence at Alexandria. France is militaristic, ship. The treaty of Frankfort once signed, it dawned upon her that france is militaristic, ship. The treaty of Frankfort once signed, it dawned upon her that france is militaristic, ship. The treaty of Frankfort once signed, it dawned upon her that france is militaristic, ship. The treaty of Frankfort once signed, it dawned upon her that france is militar of Bismarck and his successors, pursued her wild dreams of overlordnevertheless left as a legacy to his successors his principles and methods. of peace, larger even than the German army when Germany was preparing for war." our Russian friends harmless and out of the picture, William II indulged in the theatrical provocation of Tangiers. In June the German menace became so intense that the French government was obliged to dismiss its minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, in response to demands from Berlin. In 1906 Germany bullied us at Algeciras, where we were trying to benefit by the good offices of the American government. In 1908 she sought a quarrel with us in Morocco over three deserters from armament, yet France has failed to do

(Condidued on Page 4, Co.umn 42)

## U. S. WILL NOT AID CLEMENCEAU PLAN SENATOR DECLARES

Hitchcock Tells Colleagues French Policy Toward Germany Is Too Drastic.

## BY COERCION, HE SAYS

PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE

Criticizes Present French Government for "Militaristic" Attitude Since War.

The policies adopted by the French government toward Germany were declared to be far too drastic to permit the United States at this time to co-operate with France in the Euro pean situation, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska declared in the Senate to day, replying to the plea made by former Premier Clemenceau of France, voiced in his speeches since coming to this country.

Senator Hitchcock, characterizing M. Clemencau as "the great French statesman." Jaid that it was not his purpose to criticize the former prime minister for expressing his views, but rather to set forth the reasons whi France while the present policies of the French government were con

M. Clemenceau, he said, had come to America for the avowed purpose o certain criticisms of the policy of the United States. He said that M. Clem enceau had expressed a willingness to exchange criticism with Ameri cans. Senator Hitchcock said that h thought this was a good method.

Criticizes Clemenceau, The Nebraska senator declared that France, if she had intended to send an envoy to the United States to please for co-operation, might have made a better choice.

He said that M. Clemenceau has no

He said that M. Clemenceau has not been recognized as an extreme militarist, as have other Frenchmen now in charge of governmental affairs, yet he had represented an extremely harsh policy toward Germany. Senator Hitchcock read from a book, by former Premier Nitti of Italy, in which the Italian criticized M. Clemenceau and declared that no one was less fitted for the work of bringing about peace than M. Clemenceau; that he saw nothing beyond the need of destroying the enemy and because of his age he could not visualize the

States to co-operate with France Foreign Markets Falling Off.

I have been a severe critic of the

#### nt course, then America might par-Policy of France.

Criticizes African Troops. Senator Hitchcock criticized France also for keeping African troops on

ed out that the War Department had reported that the troops were Mo-roccans and Arabs and that their con-duct was as good as the conduct of any other troops. Senator Hitencock, continuing his

Points to Other Reductions.

Senator Hitchcock pointed out that Great Britain has reduced her army to about 200,000 men, the United States 125,000, and that Germany has been forced to reduce to 100,000.

Under the terms of the treaty of peace, Senator Hitchcock said, Germany was forced to disarm so that (Concluded on Page 2, Column 5.)